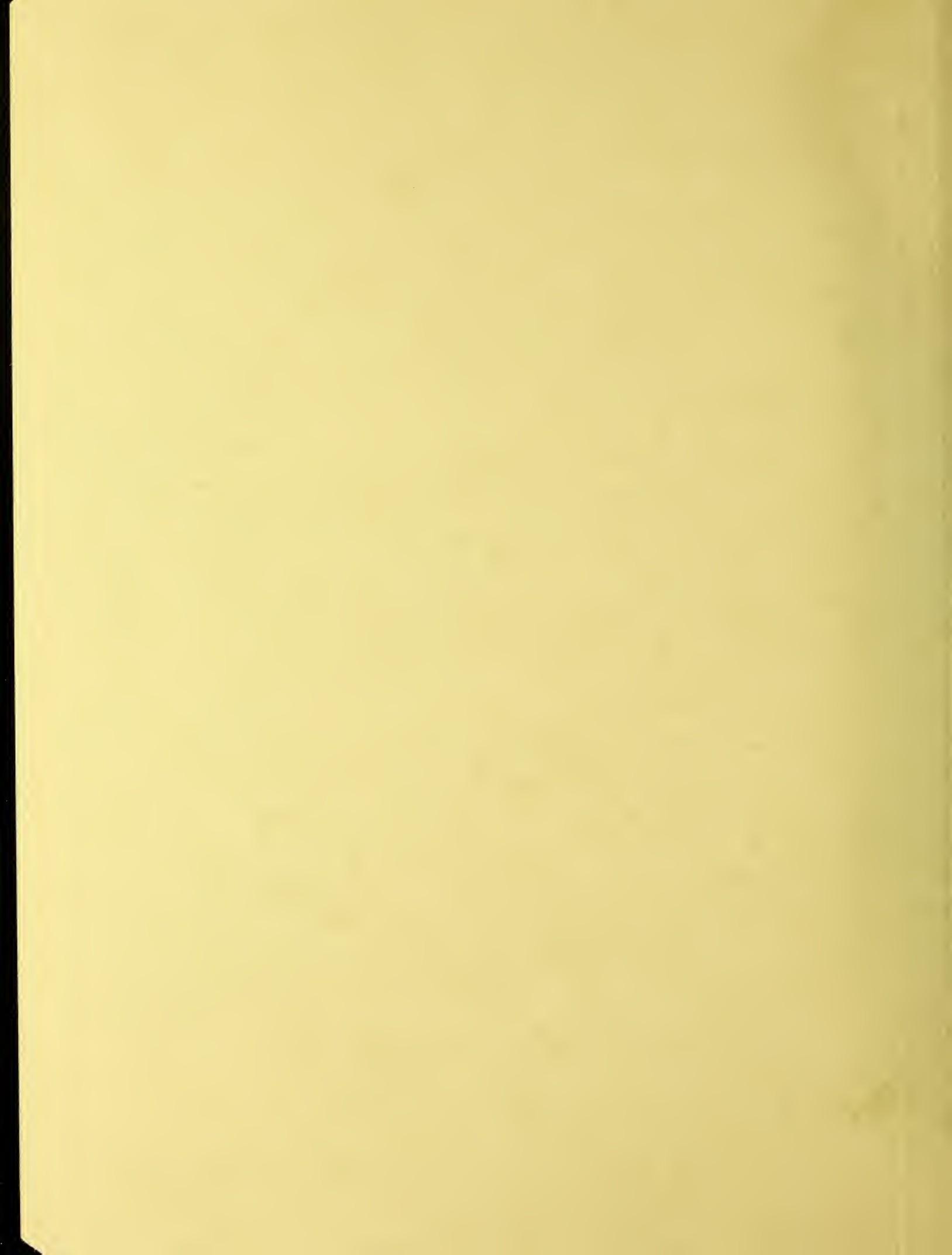


LINEAR MEASUREMENTS

DRAWER 21

MEASUREMENTS

71.2009.085.05658



# Medals and Medallions

## Lincoln Medallions

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Never Known (to me till to-day)

**The Lincoln Medal.**

Dr. George H. Perrine, of New York, to-day delivered to President Johnson and the Hon. George Bancroft copies of the Lincoln medal struck in bronze, under the auspices of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and which he was commissioned to present in the name of the association. It was proposed to deliver these medals in due form to-morrow as a part of the proceedings at the Capitol, but this could not be done without disturbing the previously prepared programme. Both the President and Mr. Bancroft expressed themselves delighted with the medal, and the remarkable accuracy of the likeness.

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- American Numismatics

THE LINCOLN MEDAL which has been in preparation under the direction of the "American Numismatic and Archaeological Society" during the past six months, is now nearly completed, and will be furnished to subscribers in a few weeks. This is the largest and probably the finest medal ever struck in this country, and will compare favorably with those of the best European artists. Mr. Sigel, the artist, a brother of General Sigel, has spared no time or labor upon it, and it will be the means of bringing him prominently before the American public as a medallist. The bust of Lincoln on the obverse, of which we have seen a fine copy in plaster, is a most admirable portrait of the lamented President. [N. Y. Evening Post.]

Pratt

## DESIGN OF MEDAL FOR LINCOLN DAY.



Centenary Committee Will  
Have 40,000 Struck Off  
for Anniversary.

Forty thousand medals authorized by Mayor McClellan's Lincoln's Centenary Committee, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great emancipator, have been delivered to Joseph Kochler, of No. 150 Park Row, who has been appointed by the Medal Committee the official agent.

of the city for their distribution. The Medal Committee is composed of President of the Board of Aldermen Patrick F. McGowan, William H. Low, the artist, and Charles Skinner.

B. L. Pratt, of Boston, designed the medal. The artist selected for the face the portrait best liked by the martyr President. "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth," from Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech, is on the reverse side.

There are four styles of the medal, varying in contour and in the metal used. If there is any profit remaining after the distribution it will be given by the city to the Lincoln Memorial Fund Committee.

# ADMIRE LINCOLN CENTENARY MEDAL

Commission Completes Annual Two Days' Scrutiny of Government Coiners' Work

An Abraham Lincoln centenary medal, designed and coined at the Philadelphia Mint, yesterday attracted extraordinary interest among the members of the United States Assay Commission, who completed their annual test of the coins of the past year. The medal was designed by Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber and bears the face of Lincoln, a composite of many portraits and busts of the Emancipator. They are sold for \$1 apiece. Hundreds of them have been disposed of in the last few days, all parts of the country sending orders.

The members of the Assay Commission began their work on Wednesday morning, appointing three committees on counting, weighing and assaying.

"The first weeks of February are always anxious times for us," said Superintendent Landis, explaining the work of the Assay Commission yesterday, "for while they have never yet found a mistake in the quality of the coins, yet such an occurrence is possible, and I do not want it to happen under my administration. Naturally, it is a great pleasure to know that the tests have gone through all right. Of course, it is the work for which we superintendents are responsible that is undergoing the examination, and officially we know nothing of the Assay Commission's report, until it has been made directly to the President of the United States. Unofficially, of course, we know that the tests were satisfactory."

#### Chief Wilkie on Commission

The appointment of Chief John E. Wilkie, of the Secret Service, on the commission this year was a new idea, a Rooseveltian novelty. It was the first time that it had ever occurred to a President of the United States that experience on the Assay Commission would be a good thing for the man who has most to do with prevention of counterfeiting. Seventeen of the twenty-five Assay Commissioners were able to be present. Congressman Ira W. Wood,



LINCOLN CENTENARY MEDAL

of New Jersey, was made chairman. The other members present were:

Ira W. Wood, House of Representatives; William H. Edmunds, Yankton, S. D.; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia; Professor Leverett Mears, Williams College, Mass.; Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, O.; Gardner F. Williams, Washington, D. C.; James H. Manning, Albany, N. Y.; Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.; John E. Wilkie, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Auld, Burlington, Vt.; H. W. Child, Helena, Mont.; William J. McCaughey, Washington, D. C.; George M. Root, Sioux Falls, S. D.; J. Burr Tiffany, New York, N. Y.; Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, Boston, Mass.; William D. Bynum, Muskogee, Okla.; J. A. Caudwell, Wilkes-Barre, and H. G. Torrey, assayer United States Assay Office, New York, N. Y.

**AN UNIQUE LINCOLN MEDAL**

Anton Erickson, a Norwegian-American metal engraver of Minneapolis, Minnesota, celebrated Lincoln's birthday by completing on that day an unique Lincoln medal. On one side is engraved a striking likeness of the great American, and on the other the entire Gettysburg speech, totalling 1,200 words, including dates and the artist's name. The medal is of gold, the size of a one cent piece, and though the text cannot be read by the naked eye, it is easily deciphered when placed under a magnifying glass. Erickson learned his art in Norway, but came to the United States about 10 years ago.

1921

St. Paul Pioneer Press 11/2/21  
**POSSESSES LINCOLN MEDAL.**

**Litchfield Man Believes His Relic Is Very Rare.**

Walter J. Booth of Litchfield, Minn., is the possessor of a Lincoln medal reputed to be one of the few still in existence. On one side, it bears a likeness of Abraham Lincoln at the time he was president and on the other a likeness of him as the rail splitter of the West. Mr. Booth has owned this medal for 30 years and has never seen or heard of a duplicate of it.

Mr. Booth also has an antique snuff-box handed down for several generations through the family of John Hart's wife. John Hart was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Booth also has an almost complete collection of United States pennies.

## Lincoln Medallion Given Conkling By Massachusetts Man

Postmaster William H. Conkling is the proud possessor of the smallest engraving ever issued by the United States government, a Lincoln medallion, as the gift of John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass. Mr. Morse having heard of Mr. Conkling through the air-mail activities of the local postmaster paid his compliments with the unique gift. Mr. Conkling has also received a Lincoln souvenir postal card from Mrs. Mary Bowditch Forbes of Milton, Mass. The card is engraved with a photo of the re-production of the original log cabin home of Abraham Lincoln at Hodgenville, Ky., which has been erected at Milton by Mrs. Forbes.

Reg Feb 14 - 27

## With the Coin Collector

W. G. Nichols, 24-25-30

**San Marino Coinage**—The little Republic of San Marino, in northern Italy, perched on top of a rocky, precipitous hill overlooking Rimini and the Adriatic, has issued new 10 and 5 centesimi pieces to conform in size with the current Italian coins of like denominations, according to "The Coin Collector's Journal." This little state, thirty-two square miles in area, is not only called the smallest in the world but it is also said to be the oldest in Europe, its independence, which has been practically continuous, dating from the fourth century.

Although dated 1935 and 1936, these new coins have only recently been received here. They show on the obverses, the arms of San

is approved, will be in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of his death and will be issued to the order of the Friends of De Grasse. The number to be issued will be not more than 18,000 from such mints and at such times as the society directs. The proceeds from the sale of the coins will be used toward the erection of a memorial to the Revolutionary hero at the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

**Lincoln Medal**—The Lincoln memorial medal shown in the illustration was worn by its owner, Isidor Lewi, former Sunday editor of The New-York Tribune, in the mourning procession to view Lincoln as he lay in state in the Capitol at Albany while en route from Washington to burial in Springfield, Ill., in 1865. The



A Lincoln memorial medal struck in 1865

Marino, consisting of three towers on three contiguous crags with the edge inscription "Repubblica di S. Marino." The three towers are thought to represent three ancient fortresses which once were the town's defenses, the foundations of which can still be traced. The reverses show the denomination and date in three lines across the field, and except for a fasces at the bottom are devoid of ornament. The coins were struck in Rome.

The last bronze coins issued by San Marino came out in 1894 and were in the larger sizes of the period. New silver coins of 5, 10 and 20 lire values in modern sizes were struck in 1931.

**Memorial Coins**—The proposed De Grasse memorial half-dollars, previously mentioned in these notes, if the bill now before Congress

medal is of white metal, with the obverse of one of the numerous Presidential campaign medals of 1864 but with a new reverse picturing a funeral urn and inscribed with the date of Lincoln's death, April 15, 1865.

**Boy King Coins to Go**—The last of the coins issued during the brief reign of King Michael, now Crown Prince of Rumania, while King Carol was in exile from 1927 to 1930, are to be withdrawn from circulation, according to word from Bucharest. The coins are the small 5-lei pieces, worth about four cents, picturing Michael as the "Boy King."

**Coin Auction**—Stack's, Numismatists, of 32 West Forty-sixth Street, will hold an auction of United States and foreign gold, silver and copper coins at the Hotel Pennsylvania next Saturday afternoon.

# LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor  
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 691

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

July 6, 1942

## FIRST MEDALLIC MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN FROM UNKNOWN PORTRAIT

It is not often at this late date that one discovers a comparatively unknown, original photograph of Abraham Lincoln, especially a picture that has not been included in any of the exhaustive compilations of Lincoln prints by such authors as Meserve, Miller, Oldroyd, Wilson and Lorant. The editor of *Lincoln Lore* sometime ago came across the reproduction of a picture featured in the *New York World* for Sunday, February 10, 1901 which appeared to be a new study of Lincoln, and he finally traced what is said to be the original print to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington presented by Col. William L. Bramhall.

The portrait, of which a poor reproduction appears on this page, was made in Springfield shortly after Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, but the exact date and the name of the photographer is unknown. There are some very good profiles made of Lincoln during this period which might be called three-quarter views, but this new discovery is the only full profile photograph made of Abraham Lincoln thus far discovered, taken before he began to grow a beard. It is one of the finest contributions to the 1860 campaign series of Lincoln photographs now extant.

### The Cooper Union Dinner

Any incident which relates to the visit of Abraham Lincoln to New York at the time of the Cooper Union speech is important. Students have traced his activities on the Saturday afternoon when he arrived. They have revealed his presence at Beecher's church Sunday morning, and at Five Points Mission in the afternoon. They have also recorded his visit at the office of a newspaper and to Brady's photography gallery on Monday, and also the little gathering at the Atheneum Club after the speech was over.

However, little is known about who his companions were at the various meals of which he partook while in New York. Arriving there on Saturday afternoon and remaining until the following Tuesday morning, at least eight meals were served to him. He may have eaten alone on most occasions, but there was a special dinner prepared on the day of the Cooper Union speech referred to by Col. Bramhall who states:

"I sat at dinner with Abraham Lincoln at the house of Hon. George B. Lincoln in Brooklyn, February 27, 1860, and that night listened to his speech at the Cooper Institute."



Early 1860 Campaign Picture

### The New Portrait

The dinner acquaintance with Lincoln was indirectly responsible for a request which Col. Bramhall made of him for a profile picture, shortly after the nomination at Chicago. Col. Bramhall states, "I wrote to Mr. Lincoln asking him to sit for such a photograph. This letter I sent through my friend, George B. Lincoln. The photograph came even sooner than I expected." The colonel then concludes the story of the picture with this information:

"I have kept it among my treasures, until, in October last, [1900] I presented it to the National Museum in Washington.

"There are evidences that the photograph was retouched with India ink. I cannot, of course, say whether any other prints were taken from the negative, but I do know that the picture was taken for my particular purpose. The original had never been out of my possession until I deposited it in the National Museum."

Col. Bramhall is correct about the retouching which is so clearly evident, that one wonders whether or not the original print did not receive a special treatment at the hands of the artist which did not stop with the features of the subject, but also included the background.

### The First Lincoln Medal

Possibly the incentive which urged Col. Bramhall to write for the picture and the use made of it will be considered the most important fact relat-

ing to the portrait, especially from the viewpoint of the collector of coins and medals, and here we invite Col. Bramhall to state why he was interested in acquiring a profile portrait of Lincoln. He says in the newspaper article, "Upon Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency I determined to have struck at my own expense a campaign medal bearing the likeness of the party choice and I claimed it necessary to have a profile photograph..."

He furthermore states when it arrived, "I placed it in the hands of Mr. George H. Lovett of New York who engraved the die."

Andrew C. Zabriskie published in 1873 *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Political and Memorial Medals Struck in Honor of Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States*. Seventy copies of the catalogue were printed and it identified but 187 medals. The Lovett medal is listed as No. 34 silver, No. 35 copper, No. 36 brass and No. 37 white medal.

In 1901 in the *Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York City*, Mr. Zabriskie, then president of the society, presented a paper entitled, "The Medallic History of Abraham Lincoln," while he gives special emphasis to the Lovett medal which he numbers No. 11 and No. 12 for obverse and reverse illustrations respectfully. In neither his original list nor in the above mentioned article does he make any mention of this being the first memorial in medallic art to appear.

Robert P. King's invaluable listing of medals, plaques, tokens and coins issued in honor of Lincoln, identifies the Lovett medal as follows:

"20. Obv., clothed, beardless bust of Lincoln facing left within a circle of 32 stars. Inscription: 'ABRAHAM LINCOLN REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT 1860'

"Rev. an octagonal inclosure of fence rails on which are roosters, small birds and a squirrel enclosing a seven line inscription: 'THE GREAT RAIL-SPLITTER/OF THE WEST/MUST/AND SHALL/BE/OUR NEXT/PRESIDENT.'

"Dies cut by George H. Lovett, New York, size 35mm."

A much finer piece of workmanship and a more exact copy of the Bramhall portrait is to be found on a medal struck by Henning and Eymann of New York, during the campaign of 1860. It is hoped that somewhere there may be found an unretouched copy of the original print and the name of the photographer and the exact date on which it was made.

COLUMBUS Ohio 1909 Centenn<sup>th</sup>

## Lincoln Medal Is Shown Here

A memento of a 36-year-old Lincoln Day centennial celebration came to light in The Citizen office yesterday.

It is a large, heavy medal bearing the head of Abraham Lincoln. It looks like an over-sized Lincoln penny—a quarter of an inch thick and nearly two inches across.

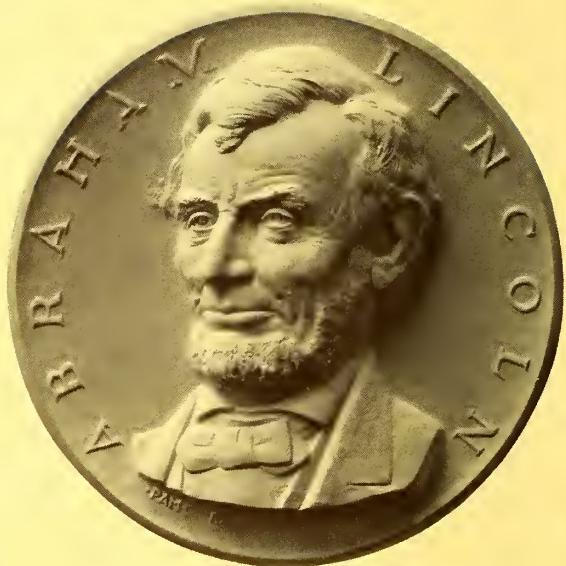
The medal was found by Henry Bellisari, 5140 Trabue-rd, Hilliards, when he was spading a garden at 286 Avondale-av several years ago. Mr. Bellisari said he kept it for a few years, before bringing it to The Citizen office yesterday.

A check disclosed that the medal was one of 200 awarded to Columbus school students in a contest during the Lincoln Centennial celebration here in 1909.

The list of winners of the contest includes the names of many now-prominent Columbus people who were in school at the time.

Columbus Citizen

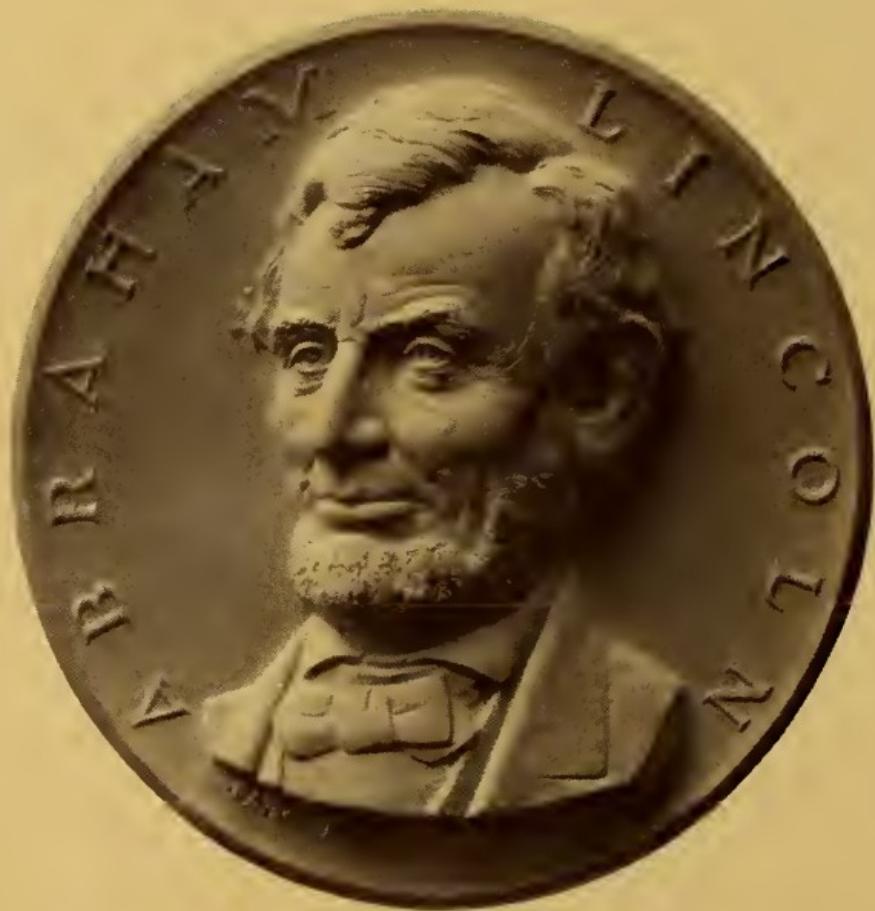
3/11/43



PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
PRESIDENTIAL ART MEDAL

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES was born in Hardin county Kentucky on the 12th of February, 1809. He was the son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Nancy Lincoln died at the age of thirty-five and Thomas married a widow named Sarah Bush Johnson. Sarah Lincoln instilled in her stepson a love of education that was a vital factor in his later life. In 1830, Thomas Lincoln emigrated to a new farm in Macon county Illinois. Abraham, who by this time had reached his full growth of 6 feet 4 inches, helped with the construction of new buildings and fences before striking out on his own.





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Lincoln worked for several years at various jobs, studying law and surveying in his spare hours. He was elected to the state legislature and served four consecutive terms before returning to private life as a lawyer. Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd of Kentucky were married in November, 1842. They had four children, all boys, of which three died at an early age. Lincoln was elected to congress in 1846, serving one term. As the Republican party began to evolve from anti-slavery elements of the Whig and Democratic parties, Lincoln became its leading voice in Illinois. He opposed Senator Stephen A. Douglas in his bid for re-election in 1858 and was defeated but not without establishing himself as the foremost orator of the new party and paving the way for his nomination for the presidency in 1860. Lincoln was elected President of the United States when the Democratic party split for two candidates, John Breckinridge of Kentucky and Stephen Douglas of Illinois. On news of Lincoln's election, those Southern states which were opposed to his policies on slavery set up a provisional government which was later to choose Jefferson Davis as its President.

Lincoln moved to Washington to take office without giving any indication of what action he would take against those states which were attempting to leave the union. In his inaugural speech, however, he made it clear that any hostilities would be initiated by the secessionists. These hostilities commenced when the rebels fired on Fort Sumter which was occupied by Federal forces. Lincoln immedi-

ately issued a call for volunteers and the Civil War had begun. During his entire term of office, Lincoln was engaged in a struggle to restore the union. Throughout the years of the war, Lincoln was assailed on both sides by those who wished to see the slaves freed as well as by those who wished slavery continued. Lincoln continued to bend every effort to the successful conclusion of the war and on January 1, 1863 issued his Emancipation Proclamation in an attempt to bring some of the border states into a more positive alignment with the Union. The dedication of a battlefield in Pennsylvania was the occasion for a speech by Lincoln which has become a classic, "The Gettysburg Address."

The presidential election of 1864 occurred shortly after the capture of Atlanta by Union troops. This was one of the first major victories gained by Union armies after a period of military setbacks which, if continued, could have brought defeat to Lincoln and the Republican party. However, Lincoln's popularity was shown to be stronger than ever and he gained a resounding victory over his Democratic opponent, General George McClellan. The end of the war was signified by the surrender of General Lee and his army to General Grant at Appomattox Court-House on April 9, 1865. President Lincoln accompanied the Union army on its last campaign and entered Richmond, the seat of the Confederacy, with occupying troops. The President returned to Washington shortly after this, filled with plans for the peaceful reconstruction of a war-torn South. These plans were not to be realized, however, for

on the evening of April 14, while attending a theater performance, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth. Abraham Lincoln died the next morning without having regained consciousness. He was fifty-six years of age.

THE SCULPTOR OF THE SECOND OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ART MEDALS IS RALPH J. MENCONI. Mr. Menconi was commissioned as sculptor on the Abraham Lincoln medal because of the outstanding work which he performed on the first of the Presidential Art Medals (John F. Kennedy).

Ralph Menconi was born in Union City, New Jersey on June 15, 1915. He attended Scarborough Prep School, Hamilton College and was graduated from Yale University with the degree Bachelor of Fine Arts in 1939. He was also graduated from the National Academy of Design, The L. C. Tiffany Foundation, Officers Candidate School, The Industrial College of the Armed Forces and The Command and General Staff College.

Mr. Menconi distinguished himself during World War II, serving a total of five years, three years of which were spent in the European Theater of Operations. He received seven Battle Participation Awards, the units he commanded were twice cited for outstanding performance of duty and he was awarded the Bronze Star. Mr. Menconi entered the army as a private and was discharged as a Major in the Corps of Engineers.

The work of Ralph Menconi has earned for him many outstanding commissions, among them being: L. Bambergers, Morristown, New Jersey; AFL-CIO

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; South Bend Public Library; Speer Library, Princeton, New Jersey; St. Joseph's Church, Camden, New Jersey; and Nassau Cathedral, Bahamas.

His portraits (bas relief and bust) include: Samuel Gompers, Phil Murray, John F. Kennedy, General Brehon Somervell, Pope Pius XII, Conrad Hilton, Clemente Bianchi and Rev. Thomas D. Acheson.

The medals and tablets done by Mr. Menconi include: Pittsburgh Bi-centennial, Alaskan Statehood Medal, Centro D'Italia (Ford), New York Historical Society, Institute of Radio Engineers, Puerto Rico Airport and Readers Digest.

Mr. Menconi is a member of the National Sculpture Society, The Municipal Art Society, The Architectural League of New York City and Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

**THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENTIAL ART MEDAL** is the second of the series of Presidential Art Medals which are to be struck by **THE MEDALLIC ART COMPANY**. The entire series will be of high quality, in a size which is convenient to collect and will be done in high relief.

**THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEDAL** will be struck in Platinum (25 serially numbered pieces), silver (6500 serially numbered pieces) and bronze which will not be serially numbered or of limited issue.





## MOCC Offers Free Medals

The Mail Order Coin Club, Inc., 5555 State Road, Parma, Ohio 44134, offers aluminum specimens of its Lincoln medal to Coin World readers at no charge other than self-addressed and stamped envelope. Peter Boyko of MOCC says about 1,500 of the pieces are available.

**HAROLD G. MURSE**  
photographer

Commercial

Advertising

827 Madison Avenue  
Plainfield, N. J.

PL 6-7311

✓690

Jan. 1971

**Lincoln Medallion**  
**Sponsored by The American Numismatic**  
**And Archaeological Society**  
**New York, 1866**

Shortly after President Abraham Lincoln's assassination, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society resolved that "a medal, creditable alike to its distinguished subject and to the Society, should be struck." The idea of the issuance of such a medal originated with I. F. Wood and the motion was sponsored by F. H. Morton. Emil Sigel, after considerable deliberation, was selected to cut the die and strike the medals.

Due to the unusual thickness and great relief of his medallion there was considerable delay in production. It was almost impossible in 1866 to find a sufficiently powerful press to strike the medal. The *Proceedings of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society* (1900-1901) states, "Only sixteen impressions in bronze had been struck when the dies were broken so badly as to necessitate the abandonment of striking any more in hard metal."

A conflicting statement is made by Robert P. King of Erie, Pennsylvania whose compilations of Lincoln medals under the title "Lincoln In Numismatics" appeared in the February, 1924 issue of *The Numismatist*. King wrote that the dies were cut in 1866 by Emil Sigel and the medal was subscribed for by the members of the American Numismatic Society, but owing to the difficulty in striking a medal cut in such high relief, requiring at the time nearly a whole day's work by two men, the contracting party lost so much money that but few medals were delivered to the subscribers. All the medals were struck upon remarkably thick planchets. "Sixteen were struck in white metal, when the die broke."

According to Andrew C. Zabriskie, whose article "The Metallic History of Abraham Lincoln" was published in the *Proceedings of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society* (1900-1901), "A new die was made differing slightly from the first on the obverse, but on the reverse it differs in that the word 'Acts' was omitted from the inscription, reading simply 'IN MEMORY OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.'" According to Robert P. King, "No medals are known to have been struck from this die. It is in the Society's collection of dies and dated 1867."

The medallion (K 244) is described by King as follows:

"Obv. clothed, bearded bust of Lincoln facing right, cut in very high relief. Inscription, 'SALVATOR PATRIAE.' Below the bust, in small letters, the die-sinker's name, 'EMIL SIGEL FECIT.' Rev., a laurel wreath enclosing the inscription in eight lines, 'IN MEMORY OF THE LIFE ACTS AND DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809 DIED APRIL 15, 1865.' Entwined with the wreath is a ribbon inscribed PUB. BY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEW YORK 1866. Copper, white metal. Size 83 mm."

In the Lincoln Library-Museum is to be found both the bronze and the white metal medallions as described above. However, due to conflicting statements by Zabriskie and King we are uncertain as to the number struck in the two metals. Furthermore, we are at a loss to know how to classify a similar bronze medal as to size, thickness and high relief but with the name of the sculptor deleted. There appears to be one other difference; the composition of the metal. The one bearing Sigel's name has a beautiful sheen and presents a perfect metallic composition; whereas the one without the Sigel name has a rough, porous surface, and would never attain the high polish of the original piece.

King mentions in his description of the medal, "Some later impressions . . . , were struck on planchets previously cast in form to lessen the danger of breaking the dies, as well as to reduce the amount of labor." Perhaps the medal without the sculptor's name is a product of this procedure.

Reductions have also been made of the Sigel medallion. One is described by King (no. 252) as "measuring 35½ mm and appearing in silver, copper and white metal." The obverse and reverse dies were cut in England "so as to show the work of a reducing machine in copying from the original medal of size 83 mm." These reduced medals were not sponsored by the American Numismatic Society and the name of the sculptor does not appear. The dies were made in England by Wyons, a noted London firm of engravers and die makers.

Another reduction of the original medallion (k 288) appears in silver, copper and white metal and measures 16 mm. The dies were cut by William Wyon of London. Likewise a smaller reduction is listed by King (289 and 290). The size is 7 mm. and the first appears in silver and copper while the latter appears in silver, copper and white metal. These were featured by William Wyon as the smallest reduction of the largest medal. King did not make clear the difference between K 289 and K 290 except for the fact that K 290 appears in white metal.



Feb. 1971

## The Lincoln Highway

**Editor's Note:** With today's super-highway system, the old Lincoln Highway laid out in 1913 is all but forgotten. Extending from New York, N. Y. to San Francisco, California, a distance of 3331.5 miles, its construction cost in 1928 amounted to more than \$100,000,000 not including the \$50,000,000 which was spent upon its 250 miles of city streets.

Doubleday's Encyclopedia, 1940, provides further details which are reprinted with permission.

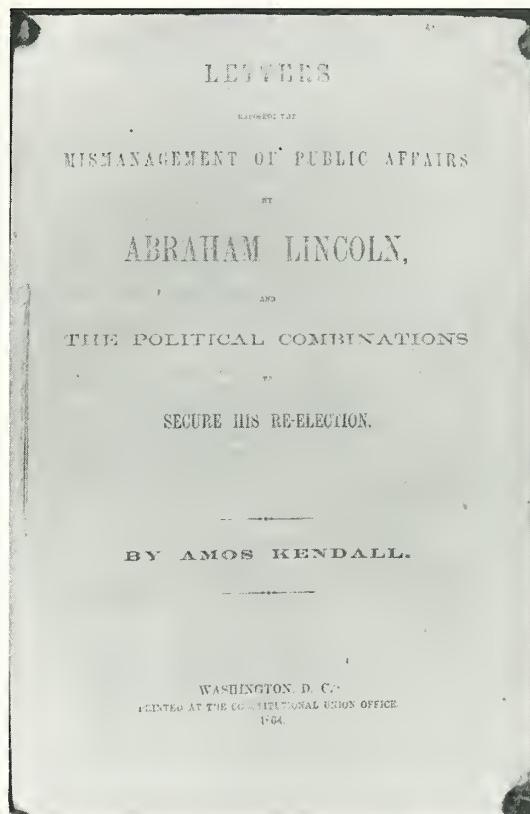
"America's transcontinental Main Street — the greatest automobile road in the world. It was laid out in 1913 by the Lincoln Highway Association as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Beginning at Times Square, N. Y. City, this highway terminates in Lincoln Park, San Francisco, overlooking the Golden Gate. Throughout its length of 3331.5 m. it is a well-built road, and no tolls are charged upon any portion of it. Taking into consideration the topography of the country it is the most direct route to the coast. The highway is marked with a red, white, and blue marker bearing a large letter L on a white field. Up to 1928 more than \$100,000,000 had been spent on the Highway, exclusive of perhaps \$50,000,000 spent upon the 250 m. of city streets which are part of the system. The road has been financed by local appropriations of the cities, counties, and states traversed, assisted by contributions made by men and companies interested in highway improvements. The Highway passes through the following towns in eleven states: Jersey City, Newark and Trenton, N. J.; Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Ligonier, Pittsburgh, and Beaver, Pa.; East Liverpool, Canton, Ashland, Mansfield, Bucyrus, and Lima, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ligonier, Goshen, Elkhart, South Bend, and Valparaiso, Ind.; Chicago Heights, Aurora, Geneva, Rochelle, Dixon, and Fulton, Ill.; Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Jefferson, and Council Bluffs, Ia.; Omaha, Columbus, Grand Island, Kearney, North Platte, and Big Springs, Neb.; Cheyenne, Laramie, Medicine Bow, Rawlins, Rock Springs, and Evanston, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Garfield, Tooele, Clover, and Ibapah, Utah; Ely, Eureka, Austin, Fallon, Reno, and Carson City, Nev.; Truckee, Placerville, Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland, and San Francisco, Cal.

For more detailed information concerning "The Lincoln Highway" see *Lincoln Lore* No. 536, July 17, 1939.



*From the Lincoln National Life Foundation*

This bronze marker (4" in diameter) with three flanges for embedding in concrete, was used to mark the Lincoln Highway in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Indiana. It bears the following inscription: THIS HIGHWAY DEDICATED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The head of Lincoln appears to have been copied from a centennial medallion designed by B. L. Pratt.



*From the Lincoln National Life Foundation*

In 1864 Amos Kendall, journalist and former postmaster general, was a severe critic of the Lincoln Administration, and his 46 page pamphlet (M 302) has long been on our want list. Recently a copy has been acquired by the Foundation, and Kendall's series of 18 anti-Lincoln letters dating from March 25, 1864 to October 8, 1864 constituted a formidable Democratic election campaign document. However, Kendall at all times advocated vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war.

### "Lincoln was the first . . ."

Lincoln was the first President born beyond the boundaries of the original thirteen states.

Lincoln was the first President born in Kentucky.

Lincoln was the first President to obtain a patent.

Lincoln was the first President (1860) to be nominated in a building (Wigwam) that was especially constructed for a political convention.

Lincoln was nominated by the Republican Convention (1860) which was the first to invite the general public.

Lincoln was the first President to wear a beard.

Lincoln was the first President whose military escort (first inaugural) was really a guard instead of an honorary escort.

Lincoln was the first President to issue a national Thanksgiving Day Proclamation fixing the last Thursday of November as the annual date.

Lincoln was the first President to issue an amnesty proclamation to citizens (December 8, 1863).

Lincoln's second inauguration was the first in which Negroes participated.

Lincoln was the first President assassinated.

Lincoln was the first deceased President to rest in state in the United States Capitol rotunda.

Joseph Nathan Kane: Facts About The President.

— o —

"Next to Jacqueline Kennedy and Eleanor Roosevelt, Mary Todd Lincoln was the most discussed First Lady in presidential history — and the most assailed."

Ishbel Ross: Sons of Adam, Daughters of Eve — The Role of Women in American History.

## COINS

# Illinois' first place medallion

By LEONARD W. STARK

● THE \$5,000 top prize in a statewide competition to design an American Revolution Bicentennial medallion was awarded to an Elmhurst man at the Chicago Historical Society.

David Burnside received the check from Andrew McNally III, chairman of the Illinois Bicentennial Commission. McNally is president of Rand-McNally publishing company in Skokie.

Also receiving checks from McNally at the ceremonies were the runners-up in the competition: Trygve A. Rovelstad, Elgin [\$2,500 second prize]; Wayne F. Schlosser, Belleville [\$1,500 third prize]; and Daniel Kohnen, Chicago [\$1,000 fourth prize].

Over 500 artists from across the state submitted designs for the medallions which will commemorate the upcoming 200th anniversary of the United States and illustrate Illinois' contribution to America's national heritage. The competition was re-



David Burnside's award winning medallion.

stricted to residents and former residents of Illinois.

The competition was judged by a five-man panel chosen by the Illinois Bicentennial Commission. In addition to McNally, judges included William Alderfer, state historian; Dr. Paul Angle, past director of the Chicago Historical Society and noted Lincoln scholar; State Rep. Paul Randolph; and Gardner Stern, chairman of Hillman's, Inc.

Franklin Mint, which provided the prize money conducted competitions with similar awards in each of the 50 states.

Burnside's winning design—showing a young, tousled-haired Abe Lincoln—will be produced by Franklin Mint in sterling silver and included in a set of bicentennial commemorative medals featuring the first prize designs from each of the 50 states. The Illinois Bicentennial

Commission will receive a five per cent share from all sales of the privately produced set in the state. The collection will go into production late this year.

This is not an official Illinois medal. At the present time, the Illinois Bicentennial Commission has not decided on an official policy towards commemorative medallions and has not endorsed any privately-produced sets, according to Dr. Samuel A. Lilly, executive director of the commission.

# *Suburbanite wins bicentennial award*

The design submitted by a West Suburban commercial artist will appear on the Illinois medallion honoring the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution.

David Burnside, 371 N. Ridgeland, Elmhurst, received a \$5,000 prize Friday from the Illinois Bicentennial Commission for his winning design, which was chosen from more than 500 entries.

Burnside, 40, had never designed a medallion before, although he has won prizes for his watercolors. He found a reproduction of the portrait of Abraham Lincoln that appears on his medallion while doing research on Lincoln in the Elmhurst Public Library.

THE 1857 portrait was done for a campaign poster and shows Lincoln without a beard.

"I felt this tousle-haired portrait was most appropriate, especially with the emphasis on youth at this time," Burnside said.

Burnside received his prize in ceremonies at the Chicago Historical Society. Prizes also

were awarded to the designers of the three runner-up medallions: Trygve A. Rovelstad of Elgin, Wayne F. Schlosser of Belleville and Daniel J. Kohnen, 1846 W. Touhy.

Prize money for bicentennial medallion design contests in each of the 50 states was provided by the Franklin Mint, the world's largest private mint.



David Burnside's design for the Illinois medallion marking the anniversary of the American Revolution.

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*Nathaniel H. Merlin III*

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## Medal To Be Given For Prize Essay At Ursuline Academy



A Lincoln medal will be presented today to the pupil at Ursuline academy who has written the best short essay on the life of Lincoln by The Illinois Watch company, as the beginning of the company's nation wide movement to increase knowledge and admiration of the great emancipator among school children of the United States. As a civic duty and part of the Lincoln program the watch company is offering a beautiful bronze medal to a pupil in each high school for writing the best short essay on the life of Lincoln.

The medal is three inches in diameter. The head of Lincoln is a reproduction of Douglas Volk's famous painting, "Abraham Lincoln." The sculpturing is the work of Charles Louis Hinton, an artist of note. Both artists are Americans. A space is provided on the back of the medal for the name of the winner. No advertising of any kind is found on the medal.

The first medal was presented to Lloyd George, on the occasion of his visit to the tomb of Lincoln in the fall of 1923. Others have been placed in Lincoln collections and libraries throughout the country, but none has been sold or none will be sold; they are not for sale at any price.



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